

U. S. INSISTS ON VOICE IN MANDATES

Washington, Feb. 24.—The American government has taken an unequivocal stand with regard to its right to a voice in the disposition of the former overseas possessions of Germany.

Secretary Colby, in his note of last Monday to the council of the league of nations, made public tonight at the state department, submits that the disposition of these possessions "cannot be undertaken or effected" without the assent of the United States.

Further, he states that the United States, as one of the principal allies and associated powers, has "an equal concern and an insuperable interest" in the others of those powers in the territories taken from Germany, and accordingly an equal voice in their disposition.

Declaring that the American government cannot regard itself as bound by the terms and provisions of the mandate given to Japan over the Pacific island of Yap at the meeting of the league at Geneva last December 17, the secretary of state requests that the council, "having obviously acted under a misapprehension of the facts," in assuming that the United States had approved a Japanese mandate over the island, reopen the question for the further consideration, which the proper settlement of it clearly requires.

Discussing the note today, state department officials declared that in acting at this time the present administration had strengthened the position of the new administration, which coming into office March 4, rather than adding an embarrassment. The opinion also was expressed that there might be a conference of the interested powers to discuss the whole question.

Referring to the Yap mandate, Secretary Colby says in his note that at the time of the discussion of the question at Paris President Wilson was particularly anxious to stipulate that it should be reserved.

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for future consideration and that subsequently the United States in notes to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, "set forth at length its contention that Yap had in fact been excepted" from the proposed mandate to Japan for the Pacific islands north of the equator formerly held by Germany.

"The information was further conveyed," Mr. Colby states, "that the reservations which had previously been made by this government the island of Yap were based on the view that the island of Yap necessarily constitutes an indispensable part of any scheme or practicable arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific, and that its free and unhindered use should not be limited or controlled by any one power."

Under Secretary Davis, of the state department, made it clear today that the controversy as to the island of Yap was one between the United States and the allied powers and not one between this country and Japan.

Japan, according to official circles here today said, the Netherlands government had become a party to the controversy over the German cables seized by Japan and emanating from Yap.

One of the lines connects Yap with Manado, in the Dutch East Indies and the Dutch government is said to have advanced a request to Japan for possession of this cable.

Japan, according to the advice, replied, proposing joint ownership of the line, but the Dutch government in its answer is said to have repudiated its request for outright possession.

Pending the decision of the international communications conference as to the disposition of the cables, all of the lines, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, have, since last January 1, been operated under the joint account of the U. S. allied and associated powers participating in the cable settlement.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Greatly modified in form, the Calder coal regulation bill was sent to the senate today by the committee on manufacturers, with a unanimous recommendation for passage at the present session.

All provisions in the bill for federal control and operation of the coal industry during emergencies and all tax proposals aimed at elimination of excess profits in coal dealings were stricken out by the committee session but requirements for full and current publicity on coal mining and production and the measures added would require the commission to compile data on contract sale of coal, while the geographical survey is authorized to compile full current reports on coal production, stocks and movements.

The report of the committee said the bill was "not offered as a complete legislative solution" of the problem of preventing a recurrence of the deplorable conditions to which the consuming public has been subjected more especially during the past year.

"The committee finds," the report ad-

ed, "that no cause constituted either justification or legitimate excuse for the great advance in prices which occurred, which the evidence clearly shows was participated in by operators, wholesalers, and retailers, and aggravated by the entrance of a horde of speculators."

It is fair to say that not all operators, wholesalers or retailers increased their prices unduly. Many operators, particularly of the larger class, had a large proportion of their output under contract prices prevailing prior to termination of the fuel administration.

The report concluded with the assertion that congress "has a manifest duty at this time" to bring about publicity of costs and profits in the industry and to declare that "total is a basic necessity, charged with a public interest and use."

Senator Calder, republican, New York, author of the bill, expressed satisfaction with the committee action as "being as far as it is possible to go at this time."

REV. SPRACKLIN FOUND NOT GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

Sandwich, Ont., Feb. 24.—One of Canada's most dramatic murder trials ended this afternoon when a jury, after less than an hour's deliberation, found the Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, former liquor inspector and pastor of Sandwich Methodist church, not guilty of manslaughter in killing Beverly Trumble, an inn keeper.

Trumble was shot and killed by the clergyman during a raid on the inn on the night of November 5. Accompanied by several of his liquor enforcement officers, the Rev. Spracklin visited the establishment, where he testified resistance was offered by Trumble and his employees. Threatened by Trumble who flourished a revolver, the clergyman declared he fired, convinced his own life was endangered.

C. E. HUGHES DESIGNATES AS PRESIDENT LEGAL AID SOCIETY

New York, Feb. 24.—Charles Evans Hughes today resigned as president of the Legal Aid society here. His action is believed to be part of a general reorganization of public and private activities to enable him to devote his entire time to the duties of the secretary of state's office.

In his report Mr. Hughes said there had been fewer appeals for legal aid from the poor during 1920 than in the preceding year although the amount collected by the society for this purpose was far in excess of previous annual collections. Mr. Hughes has been president of the society for three years. His successor will be elected in March.

NEW HAVEN MAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED ROBBERY

Stamford, Feb. 24.—Harry Kilne, who came here from New Haven six weeks ago, was locked up by the police today on charges of attempted robbery. He is alleged to have hit Claude Fiddone on the head with a snow shovel last night, knocking him unconscious. Later the police found Kilne in an unoccupied house on Washington avenue. The police, he once, say he confessed attacking Fiddone for the purpose of robbery, saying he needed money to pay his room rent. Fiddone is living at 45 River street. Fiddone is in Stamford hospital and may have a fracture of the skull.

Middletown.—Frank A. Hewitt, superintendent of the local lines of the Connecticut company, is ill at his home in Maplewood, his condition being reported as more comfortable.

AGREEMENTS IN CONFERENCE ON FORDNEY TARIFF BILL

Washington, Feb. 24.—Differences in the Fordney emergency tariff bill, as it passed the house and senate were smoothed out today by conference committees of the two branches of congress and the battle-scarred measure was sent back to the house for final action.

Although the bill has a parliamentary right to consideration tomorrow, it was deemed unlikely that it would be called up before Saturday. Some of its supporters, however, may compel earlier consideration in an effort to hasten its arrival at the White House and enable an attempt to override the president's veto if such is necessary.

As the bill went back to the house, it carried a vote of two cents a pound tariff on the ordinary household brand of sugar. The senate amendment, which was considerably higher, was stricken in the threatened deadlock of the conference and a new tariff of one cent for the present tariff, therefore, amounts to a doubling of the import duties on sugars of all grades, making Cuban sugar pay a duty of one cent per hundred pounds and a similar rate on molasses and kindred sugar products.

While agreeing to the tariff on the sugar, the house conference stood out as a refusal to permit a tariff on hides and leather products. They likewise forced a reduction of 50 cents per pound from the rate fixed in the senate amendment on certain classes of tobacco.

The senate rate of four cents a pound on cherries was compromised at three cents per cent.

Some differences in the provision, originally in the bill, for a duty duty on rice were smoothed out. It was agreed to a flat rate of one cent per pound on all except cleaned rice and rice used for the manufacture of canned foods.

There was speculation today whether the house would consent to the agreement of its conference committee on the sugar duty. Three attempts were made, it was recalled, to put sugar in the list when the bill was put up for the house.

Several members of the conference committee said privately there was no reason to anticipate a changed verdict this time although many members are eager to get a tariff measure through that will give relief to the farming interests.

Schedules which were changed in conference and the rates agreed on are: Wheat, 25 cents per bushel; rice, (cleaned), 3 cents per hundred pounds; cotton, 10 cents per gallon; olive oil (in bulk) 40 cents per gallon; in less than five gallon lots 50 cents per gallon; cotton, (staple of one and one-eighth inches or longer) 10 cents per hundred pounds; butter, 6 cents per pound; wrapper and filler tobacco, the product of two or more countries when mixed, 22.5 cents per pound if unstemmed, 25 cents per pound if stemmed; 50 cents per pound; olives, in solution, 25 cents per gallon, not in solution, 3 cents per pound.

GOVT OF PANAMA SEEKS AID OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Feb. 24.—The United States government was asked by Panama today to use its good offices to avoid any bloodshed in Central America, growing out of the alleged invasion of Panama by Costa Rican troops.

Acting on instructions from President Porras, Charge d'Affaires LeFevre, of the Panama, informed the state department that what first advisers described as an influx of political refugees from Costa Rica to Panama was actually an armed invasion. Mr. LeFevre requested that the United States intercede with the Costa Rican minister here.

A message received by Mr. LeFevre from his government and communicated to Under Secretary of State Davis was to the effect that the Costa Rican troops were being sent to the state capital at San Jose had occupied territory bordering on the Coto, Golfo and Colorado rivers.

An armed mission headed by General Manuel Quintana, a member of President Porras' cabinet, was said to have been dispatched from Panama to the threatened region by way of David, where civilian troops are being organized. The purpose of this expedition, the cable stated, was to "regain sovereignty over the invaded territory."

AFTER CHILDREN OF EUROPE COMES THE NEEDS FOR CHINA

New York, Feb. 24.—(By The A. P.) Starving China is expected immediately to succeed the children of Europe in the hearts of generous America, said Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the China fund committee, in giving out today reports just received through the state department from Charles H. Crane, the American minister.

In many ways the recent reports are regarded as optimistic. Money is needed—millions of dollars—but ample food is purchasable in Manchuria and transport

difficulties have been completely overcome. The question of getting relief to the starving is solely one of money," says Mr. Crane.

The Lamont statement is based upon cable advice giving details of relief measures needed and already in operation. Food and clothing, the American minister reports, are the urgent needs, while medical units are also required for preventive measures against typhus.

Five such units are already being organized, each consisting of one foreign and two Chinese doctors, six nurses and ten coolies, but in the probable event of a severe epidemic of typhus fifty similar units will be required.

Mr. Crane says 1,500 tons of food a day are now being moved by railroad, and this quantity could be increased immediately to 3,000 tons, if the money was forthcoming to buy the food of which ample supplies are available in Manchuria.

In addition to the railroads, rivers and canals will shortly be open to traffic as a result of an exceptionally mild winter. It is pointed out by Mr. Crane's findings that Mr. Lamont has timed his announcement to reach the public when "Mr. Hoover's splendid campaign is nearly over and has been crowned with success."

"Now that Mr. Hoover's splendid campaign for the relief of the children of Europe is nearly over and has been crowned with success," the statement says, "the committee on China expects to develop its work much more actively, building up local organizations as rapidly and effectively as possible, so that relief may reach every American child in this effort to help keep China from disaster. The churches are, of course, united behind this movement, even more effectively than they have supported similar movements in the past. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish groups are all working together."

RIGHTS UNITED STATES DEMAND IN MANDATES NOTE

Paris, Feb. 24.—(By The A. P.) The secrecy of the proceedings of the council of the league today provoked lively speculation as to the effect of the American note upon the different members. It became known when the full text of the note was made public today that the United States, in addition to making reservations with respect to the island of Yap, attributed to Japan as mandatory, claimed an equal concern and interest with the other principal allies and associated powers in the disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany.

The theory has been advanced that the advocates of publicity in connection with the proceedings of the council succeeded today in hermetically closing both morning and afternoon sessions. Very little leaked out as to details of the discussions, and no official communiqué was issued. The mere announcement was made this evening that the council had continued to consider the Polish-Lithuanian conflict.

The agenda for today called for the hearing of a representative of the Swiss government on its refusal of permission to contingents of troops detailed by the league to keep order in the Vilna plebiscite zone, to cross Switzerland, and also Polish complaints that Austria was not only refusing the naturalization of Galician Jews who had taken refuge in Austria from Galician territory, (stated by the treaty of St. Germain), but was threatening them with expulsion.

Neither of these questions appears to have been discussed.

SHAME AND SORROW CAUSE OF HARTFORD BANKER'S SUICIDE

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24.—Vice President William B. Bassett of the Phoenix National Bank, who committed suicide this morning at his home in this city is believed to have shot himself on account of a feeling of shame and sorrow at losing his place in the bank, which he had resigned, at the request of President Leon P. Broadhurst, after a conversation between the two bank officials on Wednesday night. There were no financial irregularities at the bank which could have caused the suicide, President Broadhurst said, adding that Mr. Bassett's record "in this way was clear. Mr. Bassett's enforced resignation would have been in the hands of the directors today had he not taken his life."

Everybody. The snow of Sunday gave plenty of work shoveling Monday. The selectmen had an eight-yoke team of oxen breaking roads during the day.

THE WORKER'S SONG

When my dreams come true, when my dreams come true,
Oh, many are the pretty things that I will buy for you,
A rope of pearls, a silken scarf and robes of rainbow hue,
And little jewelled slippers—when my dreams come true

When my dreams come true, when my dreams come true,
I will grant your every little wish, as lovers ought to do,
I will build a house set by the sea, in a garden, just for two,
With flowers running riot and a blossoming for you.

And we will live together and play the whole day through,
And there will be no bookkeeping for me, no "boss" for you,

And life will be a radiant thing, joyous and ever new,
In the little cottage by the sea—when my dreams come true.

Floyd Meredith, in Boston Transcript.

HUMOR OF THE DAY

"Do you think women ought to serve on juries?"

In breach of promise suits, anyhow.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tom—I tried to open my heart to her but she stopped me coldly.

Ned—No wonder! She's an anti-civil-sectionist.—Boston Transcript.

"Look how that table has been set."

"What's the matter with it?"

"The angel cake side by side with the deviled ham."—Hamilton Herald.

"I see there's a fountain in front of the new apartment house."

"Yes, no extra charge for that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I don't spend as much money on my girl as I used to a couple of years ago."

"How's that?"

"Well I used to bring her candy when I called. Now she's satisfied with a package of cigarettes."—American Legion Weekly.

Wife (directing husband on step-ladder, hanging a picture)—To the right. No, to the left. Just a little lower. Hold on! Up, up, there.

Husband (creeping down)—Thank God, that's over. But now that we have this picture right, we'll have to change all the others.—New York Sun.

"How's that excitement about?"

"Silver pocket flasks are going for a song."

"Doesn't prohibition prohibit in this town?"

"I don't know, but several hundred men who are trying to get into this jewelry store seem to have their doubts about it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"How is your little brother, Johnny?"

"Sick abed. He hurt himself."

"That's too bad. How did he do it?"

"We were playing who could lean furthest out of the window and he won."—American Boy.

"Pa, if we were living in the center of the earth we'd have lots of fun, wouldn't we?"

"I don't know, my son."

"Cause my geography says everything there loses its gravity."—Boston Transcript.

"An ex-sea captain, epistolating with his pretty daughter, exclaimed: 'This is a fine time to be coming home after automobiling with that lubber.'"

"But daddy," explained his daughter, "I don't were beamed. The wind died down in one of the trees and we had to wait for it to spring up again."—Argonaut.

Hostess: Now professor, I want you to have numerous pianissimo passages in your selections for the musicale.

Prof. Pounder: You are fond of the sentimental, then?

Hostess: Not especially, but my guests will want to hear themselves talk once in a while.—Boston Transcript.

"How do you like your new car?" asked the Little driver.

"Great!" replied the Big Six driver. "It runs so smoothly you can't feel it. Not a bit of noise; you can't hear it. Perfect ignition; you can't smell it. And speed—why, it whizzes! You can't see it."

"Must be some car," ventured the Little driver. "Can't feel it, can't smell it, can't hear it, can't see it. How do you know it is there?"—Comedian's Enquirer.

Van Dyck has been rated the greatest portrait painter of all time, with the possible exception of Titian.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE

Chauffeurs in Buenos Aires, Argentina earn on an average \$360 a month. The harbor of Dainy, Manchuria, is one of the deepest and best on the Pacific.

Damascus is surrounded by a dilapidated wall six miles in circumference.

Negroes Dahomey are generally short, but are especially robust and strong.

Romans used to send one another sprigs of holly as emblems of good luck.

The heart of a vegetarian beats on an average fifty-eight times a minute; that of a meat-eater, seventy-five times.

In London during the great plague of 1665 smoking not only was encouraged among the children, but it was actually endorsed, under severe penalties.

The "Cholo" the red wild dog of northern India, is a most dangerous creature. Hunting in packs, it will attack any living thing, even that jungle king, the tiger.

There are about 139 species of bats and these are distributed over nearly every quarter of the globe. The largest bats are found in the warmer regions.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Higson, one of England's new women magistrates, works in a Lancashire mill. Although she is a justice of the peace she declares she is not going to desert her loom.

A new lemon called the Ponderosa is now being cultivated. It grows to the size of grapefruit and although its flavor is rather mild, it may be used in every way in which ordinary lemons are used.

Among other interesting facts that have been distributed by the trustees investigating scientists is this: That the skin on the palm of the hand is normally twenty times as thick as the skin on the eyelid. The palms of the working man are even thicker.

The American Museum of Natural History is to have among its vast collection in Washington an exhibit of four cooties, a French, English, Belgian and German cootie, all of different species. The collection, the only one of its kind in the world, was gathered by John Connelly, of Plantville, Conn., by placing the cooties on paper and covering them with candle grease. The collection was sold for \$500.

Mistletoe, when not suspended in the air, is regarded by the superstitious as a harbinger of bad luck. There is an old reason for hanging a bunch of mistletoe in the center of the room, a custom which had nothing frivolous about it in the first place. Balder, in Scandinavian mythology, was killed by an arrow of mistletoe. On his being restored to life it was pronounced that the plant never again would perpetrate evil unless it touched the earth.

The Australian government is encouraging the cultivation of the castor oil plant, in the belief that the suitability of the country to the culture of the tree should enable it to provide the commonwealth requirements, amounting to about 4,000 tons of beans a year, and a considerable surplus for export. The growing demand for castor oil is due largely to its use in connection with airplanes, and the value of the beans range from \$7.25 to \$14.50 a ton, according to analysis. The Queensland beans contain from 44 to 52 per cent. oil.

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Pink Salmon Can 11 1/2c

Old Dutch Cleanser 3 cans 25c

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